

light." How cheering and encouraging to find some precious souls aroused by the still small voice!

May 25. *Meyen-geen* is a village of 1000 houses, having in its neighborhood many small towns. Here we have spent all the afternoon, preaching and disputing. One old man who had listened long enough to see that our doctrine subverted the very foundations of paganism, became greatly enraged—dashed down the book we had given them, and threatened us with the loss of our heads, if we preached against idols. However we paid him no more deference than we did his gods; he then, like an insane man, rushed through the streets shouting out against us as heretics and deceivers of the people. This aroused the people, so that great crowds came out to hear us, and I trust some received a good impression.

Arrived at Leavenworth.

May 26. Wrenched out this morning, having travelled 54 days, and visited nearly 300 cities and villages, in all of which the gospel has been preached, and about 15,000 tracts and portions of the Scriptures have been distributed. We have escaped some dangers, have seen much of the wretchedness of the heathen, and I trust we now feel disposed to enter this great city relying on the pledged promises of him with whom is the residue of the Spirit.

LAW PREACHING.—The Berwick (Eng.) Attorney not long since contained the following:

Sunday and Monday evenings, Frank Sutwell, Esq. of Barmoor Castle, preached in the Town Hall to a very numerous auditory, on the extent and spirituality of the divine law, and the worthlessness of men's own works as a ground of acceptance with God.

The following is from the *Edinburgh Journal*:

On Sunday last, James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, delivered in Mr. Akeman's Chapel, North College street, an address on the subject of miracles, prefaced by a few expository remarks on Corinthians, 13th chapter, showing the superiority and abiding nature of charity or love over all the miraculous gifts of the apostolic age. In his address, he took a general view of the nature of the miracles, and contrasted those mentioned in the Scriptures with all others which stand upon record, in the most elegant, and enlightened passages of antiquity, or in the annals of that church which claims the sole inheritance of supernatural power. He showed that the miracles wrought in the patriarchal age, during the Mosaic dispensation, and in the time of the apostles, were the most interesting, to which all others were subordinate—the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead—to which the Apostles bore evidence, accompanied by signs and miracles, and with whose testimony the Canon of Scripture was closed, under a solemn denunciation against such as should take away from, or add to, the words of the book—were so many signs given to attest the truth of the various revelations of the divine will, peculiarly adapted to the various dispensations under which they were exhibited; but as no new revelation is to be expected, neither are these confirmatory signs to be looked for.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Society has recently been established in London, at a public meeting convened for the purpose, at which Mr. David Wile presided, called "The London Christian Young Men's Society," the objects of which are to promote the religious and intellectual improvement of young men, and to engage them actively in doing good. At the meetings, essays and Scripture readings are to be delivered, avoiding religious controversy, and political discussion.

The Patriotic Society of Bienne, at one of its late meetings, voted an energetic address, demanding the expulsion of the results, that an application could be made for the admission of the Louis Bonaparte, who has been authorized to Thurgau into the Federal Military Council was rejected. In coming to this negative vote, the society expressed its conviction that the government, when occasion arose, would best know how to avail itself of the talents of this young Prince.

[Journal de Genève.]

In consequence of the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant from the Society for the propagation of the gospel in Foreign parts, the Committee of the Society have adopted a resolution, recommending "That, after the year 1834, 1000, be annually paid out of the funds of the Society to each Clergyman in British North America who now receives an allowance of 2000."

The Continental Society are making good progress in introducing the gospel into Foreign parts, particularly in the island of Corsica and in Sardinia. Recent information states that a highly talented and zealous preacher, converted from the Catholic faith, is now actively and successfully employed in preaching the gospel to many congregations.

We understand that the new trustees to Lady Hewley's Charity are already appointed, and that they are all independent, with the exception of one Baptist.

[Scottish Guardian.]

Revivals.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

From the Rev. R. W. Gridley to the Editor of the N. Y. Evangelist, March 1, 1834.

We are once more blessed with a revival of religion in this place. In October last there were some indications of the presence of God in different parts of the town. Many Christians awoke from their slumbers, and prayed and longed for the outpouring of the Spirit—but sinners were not converted. At the annual meeting of the church in January, it was proposed to hold a protracted meeting.

The meeting, commencing on Thursday, the 6th of February, and continued thirteen days. The church and parsonage were crowded, and crowded to it with great expectation; and Christians entered upon the work with remarkable unanimity of feeling, and with the solemn and deliberate purpose to do every thing in their power to prepare the way of the Lord.

The preaching, for three days and a half, except the sermon in the evening, was designed especially for professors of religion; and was well adapted to detect hypocrites, to reclaim backsliders, and to secure the faithful co-operation of Christians in attempting to persuade sinners to be reconciled to God. Nor was it in vain.

The church listened with deep interest to the sermon in the evening, was designed especially for professors of religion; and was well adapted to detect hypocrites, to reclaim backsliders, and to secure the faithful co-operation of Christians in attempting to persuade sinners to be reconciled to God. Nor was it in vain.

The revival in this place continues with a great degree of interest, and has extended its saving influence into a circle of families, which are second to none in Bangor. Young men and young ladies of the first respectability have come out on the Lord's side. How many, we take it not upon us to say, at present. We hope and pray, that what has been done may be but the sprinkling that precedes the copious and protracted shower."

A promising degree of religious interest is beginning to be manifested in perhaps a majority of the largest towns, on the lower road from Bangor to this place; and from the very grateful communication below it will be seen, that in the opposite direction, God is displaying the riches of his grace.

[Mirror.]

REVIVAL IN SOUTH BERWICK, ME.

South Berwick, Feb. 22, 1834.

Dear Brether' Cummings.—Believing that I have been too backward in communicating what the Lord has done for this people in times gone by, and trusting that the intelligence may not be without its influence on the prosperity of Zion, I would record it to the glory of God, that the Holy Spirit is once more reviving his people. There has evidently been an increasing desire for a revival of religion among Christians here since the first Sabbath in January. The 27th of that month was observed by the church as a day of fasting and prayer for a divine blessing upon their coming together; it was found that God was truly in the midst of us. A considerable number had already professed to give their hearts to God; and others were in distress—all were convinced.

From this hour the work went on with increasing interest. Persons of almost every age and character were in the inquiry room, but the greater number of converts were youth, whose parents are pious, and who have been trained up in our Sabbath School. The preaching was addressed to the understanding and conscience. No effort whatever was made to excite the feelings, but by presenting truth to the understanding; and no measure was employed to which any one who desired the salvation of men could reasonably object. The character of God—the nature of his law and government—the enmity of the human heart—the nature and necessity of regeneration—of repentance and faith, and imme-

diately submission to God, were exhibited in a lucid and powerful manner. The entire congregation seemed to be strict of every excuse—convinced of their duty, and unable to assign a reason for not bowing their heads immediately to the will of God. And although a multitude resisted the light, and strove with the Spirit, and would not be reconciled, yet many, we trust, found peace at the foot of the cross.

The number of hopeful converts I am not able to this time to state, but in our former protracted meeting, though we have held five since 1832, have as many professedly entered the service of God, as during this meeting. It is truly a great work, and to God alone we desire the glory to be given.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

The following extract is from Mr. Bowen, an aged son in Marblehead, to his daughter, under date of February 20th, 1834.

I have deferred writing you a letter for a number of days, in order that I might be enabled to write you some particular account of the effects produced by the series of religious meetings recently held in this town, at the Baptist, and at the Stone-church, (Mr. Dana's). And from the best information I can obtain on this important subject, more than one hundred persons, male and female, are known, whom we charitably hope have been brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus; and considerable numbers who are anxiously concerned for the salvation of their souls. A general anxiety appears among many others in this place. The Methodist Society are holding a protracted meeting this week. From all the information I can obtain, I am led to think that in all the religious societies in this town, there are at the present time more than two hundred persons seeking for the salvation of their souls; and I have previously to this time, written to several friends and acquaintances about their salvation. And what warms the heart of every true friend to Jesus is the uncommon proportion of males who have come out from the world, and are willing to be separate. And I was informed that the greater part of these males had praying wives, and this reminds us of what the Bible saith, that the prayer of the righteous availeth much.

[Baptist Repository.]

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Providence, Feb. 27.— To-day has been a very solemn time here. It is, you are aware, the annual fast for Colleges. This morning, a meeting was held in the chapel; and among others, ten men who a week ago were as thoughtless as ever, came before the whole meeting, and told what the Saviour had done for their souls.

Hartford, March 8.— We learn by a friend in this city, that a week of grace prevails in this Institution, which, to a great extent, as to have arrested to a considerable degree, if not entirely the course of literary pursuits.

Provident, Feb. 26.— We feel happy in being able to say here, that the Lord is pouring out His Holy Spirit among us in a very powerful manner.

When the students returned from vacation, every one seemed to feel the importance of living and acting more under the influence of religion than he had done the past term. The result of this was soon manifest in an increase of seriousness about College. Christians were more circumspect in their conduct and conversation, and the impudent were in consequence more thoughtful.

About 4 weeks since, the President, at the earnest request of the students, consented to preach half of every Sabbath in Coll. Chapel. The 24th sermon, God was pleased to bless to the awakening of some souls. Since that time, about ten days, the work has been rapidly progressing. There is no excitement produced, but the spirit seems to be silently at work upon the soul of many. Since this term commenced, there have been 6 or 7 hopeful conversions; and these are now a source of much anxiety inquiring what they shall do to be saved. Some who were the boldest in sin are brought like little children to the feet of Jesus.

There is also a very powerful work going on in this city. One of the Congregational churches, held a protracted meeting last week. It was well attended and the services produced a great impression. The sermons were all upon the *doctrines of the Bible*, more addressed to the passions, as is too common at four day's meetings.

[Baptist Repository.]

BOSTON COLLEGE, PA.— This is a College lately established by the Episcopalians and incorporated with the usual authority to confer degrees, &c. The Philadelphia Recorder, in a paragraph relating to it, says:

We cannot however leave the subject without alluding to the happy religious influence which has been felt in a remarkable degree by the students of this institution since its establishment. Many very decided cases of conversion have occurred among them during the present session, and the interest manifested by others with respect to religion encourages the hope, with the divine blessing, of similar results in their experience.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1834.

Mr. Cummings.——There seems to be a strong divine influence extending all over our state. On many places the reviving rain has already begun to descend, and nothing but human fervor, persevering, and united supplication appears to be wanting to bring it down copiously on all the wide-spreading fields of our Zion. If that principal means were employed, others would follow of course; and the blessing would not long be withheld. As we have been greatly refreshed and encouraged by hearing good news from other places, I apprehend it would not be right to remain silent even in regard to what God is doing here.

For some weeks past, he has poured out, at least on some of his people, a spirit of supplication; and meetings for prayer have been unusually frequent. Appearances in various respects have been growing encouraging. And finally a protracted meeting commenced last week on Tuesday evening, and continued seven days, with increasing interest. Professors of religion of the various denominations who attended the meeting and whose souls were united in asking a blessing on it, have themselves been blessed with a fresh unction from the holy One; the children of God out of the pale of the visible church, who had been sitting in darkness, have felt the love of Christ constraining them to come forth in the light of his countenance; and many persons who were previously neglecting the great salvation, have become zealous advocates of the foul, guilty, and pernicious, of that course, and are pressing towards the strait gate which opens into the kingdom of Christ. Some (their subsequent lives will show who, and how many) have, we hope, entered in at that gate, and freely consecrated their services to their Almighty and most gracious Redeemer. If the children of God remain humble and fervent, and are truly and most graciously Redeemed. Mr. Cummings, and those who have been greatly blessed by the influence of religion, will be the first to bear witness to this.

There is also a very powerful work going on in this city. One of the Congregational churches, held a protracted meeting last week. It was well attended and the services produced a great impression. The sermons were all upon the *doctrines of the Bible*, more addressed to the passions, as is too common at four day's meetings.

[Baptist Repository.]

BOSTON COLLEGE, PA.— This is a College lately established by the Episcopalians and incorporated with the usual authority to confer degrees, &c. The Philadelphia Recorder, in a paragraph relating to it, says:

We cannot however leave the subject without alluding to the happy religious influence which has been felt in a remarkable degree by the students of this institution since its establishment. Many very decided cases of conversion have occurred among them during the present session, and the interest manifested by others with respect to religion encourages the hope, with the divine blessing, of similar results in their experience.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1834.

Mr. Cummings.——There seems to be a strong divine influence extending all over our state. On many places the reviving rain has already begun to descend, and nothing but human fervor, persevering, and united supplication appears to be wanting to bring it down copiously on all the wide-spreading fields of our Zion. If that principal means were employed, others would follow of course; and the blessing would not long be withheld. As we have been greatly refreshed and encouraged by hearing good news from other places, I apprehend it would not be right to remain silent even in regard to what God is doing here.

For some weeks past, he has poured out, at least on some of his people, a spirit of supplication; and meetings for prayer have been unusually frequent. Appearances in various respects have been growing encouraging. And finally a protracted meeting commenced last week on Tuesday evening, and continued seven days, with increasing interest. Professors of religion of the various denominations who attended the meeting and whose souls were united in asking a blessing on it, have themselves been blessed with a fresh unction from the holy One; the children of God out of the pale of the visible church, who had been sitting in darkness, have felt the love of Christ constraining them to come forth in the light of his countenance; and many persons who were previously neglecting the great salvation, have become zealous advocates of the foul, guilty, and pernicious, of that course, and are pressing towards the strait gate which opens into the kingdom of Christ. Some (their subsequent lives will show who, and how many) have, we hope, entered in at that gate, and freely consecrated their services to their Almighty and most gracious Redeemer. If the children of God remain humble and fervent, and are truly and most graciously Redeemed. Mr. Cummings, and those who have been greatly blessed by the influence of religion, will be the first to bear witness to this.

There is also a very powerful work going on in this city. One of the Congregational churches, held a protracted meeting last week. It was well attended and the services produced a great impression. The sermons were all upon the *doctrines of the Bible*, more addressed to the passions, as is too common at four day's meetings.

[Baptist Repository.]

BOSTON COLLEGE, PA.— This is a College lately established by the Episcopalians and incorporated with the usual authority to confer degrees, &c. The Philadelphia Recorder, in a paragraph relating to it, says:

We cannot however leave the subject without alluding to the happy religious influence which has been felt in a remarkable degree by the students of this institution since its establishment. Many very decided cases of conversion have occurred among them during the present session, and the interest manifested by others with respect to religion encourages the hope, with the divine blessing, of similar results in their experience.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1834.

Mr. Cummings.——There seems to be a strong divine influence extending all over our state. On many places the reviving rain has already begun to descend, and nothing but human fervor, persevering, and united supplication appears to be wanting to bring it down copiously on all the wide-spreading fields of our Zion. If that principal means were employed, others would follow of course; and the blessing would not long be withheld. As we have been greatly refreshed and encouraged by hearing good news from other places, I apprehend it would not be right to remain silent even in regard to what God is doing here.

For some weeks past, he has poured out, at least on some of his people, a spirit of supplication; and meetings for prayer have been unusually frequent. Appearances in various respects have been growing encouraging. And finally a protracted meeting commenced last week on Tuesday evening, and continued seven days, with increasing interest. Professors of religion of the various denominations who attended the meeting and whose souls were united in asking a blessing on it, have themselves been blessed with a fresh unction from the holy One; the children of God out of the pale of the visible church, who had been sitting in darkness, have felt the love of Christ constraining them to come forth in the light of his countenance; and many persons who were previously neglecting the great salvation, have become zealous advocates of the foul, guilty, and pernicious, of that course, and are pressing towards the strait gate which opens into the kingdom of Christ. Some (their subsequent lives will show who, and how many) have, we hope, entered in at that gate, and freely consecrated their services to their Almighty and most gracious Redeemer. If the children of God remain humble and fervent, and are truly and most graciously Redeemed. Mr. Cummings, and those who have been greatly blessed by the influence of religion, will be the first to bear witness to this.

There is also a very powerful work going on in this city. One of the Congregational churches, held a protracted meeting last week. It was well attended and the services produced a great impression. The sermons were all upon the *doctrines of the Bible*, more addressed to the passions, as is too common at four day's meetings.

[Baptist Repository.]

BOSTON COLLEGE, PA.— This is a College lately established by the Episcopalians and incorporated with the usual authority to confer degrees, &c. The Philadelphia Recorder, in a paragraph relating to it, says:

We cannot however leave the subject without alluding to the happy religious influence which has been felt in a remarkable degree by the students of this institution since its establishment. Many very decided cases of conversion have occurred among them during the present session, and the interest manifested by others with respect to religion encourages the hope, with the divine blessing, of similar results in their experience.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1834.

Mr. Cummings.——There seems to be a strong divine influence extending all over our state. On many places the reviving rain has already begun to descend, and nothing but human fervor, persevering, and united supplication appears to be wanting to bring it down copiously on all the wide-spreading fields of our Zion. If that principal means were employed, others would follow of course; and the blessing would not long be withheld. As we have been greatly refreshed and encouraged by hearing good news from other places, I apprehend it would not be right to remain silent even in regard to what God is doing here.

For some weeks past, he has poured out, at least on some of his people, a spirit of supplication; and meetings for prayer have been unusually frequent. Appearances in various respects have been growing encouraging. And finally a protracted meeting commenced last week on Tuesday evening, and continued seven days, with increasing interest. Professors of religion of the various denominations who attended the meeting and whose souls were united in asking a blessing on it, have themselves been blessed with a fresh unction from the holy One; the children of God out of the pale of the visible church, who had been sitting in darkness, have felt the love of Christ constraining them to come forth in the light of his countenance; and many persons who were previously neglecting the great salvation, have become zealous advocates of the foul, guilty, and pernicious, of that course, and are pressing towards the strait gate which opens into the kingdom of Christ. Some (their subsequent lives will show who, and how many) have, we hope, entered in at that gate, and freely consecrated their services to their Almighty and most gracious Redeemer. If the children of God remain humble and fervent, and are truly and most graciously Redeemed. Mr. Cummings, and those who have been greatly blessed by the influence of religion, will be the first to bear witness to this.

There is also a very powerful work going on in this city. One of the Congregational churches, held a protracted meeting last week. It was well attended and the services produced a great impression. The sermons were all upon the *doctrines of the Bible*, more addressed to the passions, as is too common at four day's meetings.

March 15, 1834.

BOSTON RECORDER.

43

Congregational Temperance Society.

The annual meeting of this important Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on 25th of February. The following extracts of letters show that the cause is making progress, notwithstanding the other subjects that have so engrossed the minds and feelings of men at Washington this winter:

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Congressional Temperance Society held its annual meeting this night. The weather being unpleasant, the attendance was not very general, even of the members. Every seat in the Hall was, however, occupied, and among the few spectators who remained standing, from preference, was the Hon. Chief Justice Marshall. The Hon. Mr. Wilkins, of the Senate, took the Chair, and called the meeting to order. The Rev. Mr. Stockton offered a prayer, and Mr. Lowrie, Secretary of the Society, read the Annual Report.

Boston, March 10, 1834.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder—Price One Dollar a year—Six Copes for Five Dollars.

CONTENTS OF NO. 43.—The Library. Sabbath School Facts—Narrative. The Enemy within—Sabbath School. The Sick Sabbath School Teacher.—Religion. Margaret, on conformity to the world.—The Nursery. The Lost Boy. The Echo.—Obstuary. Ann M. Henry.—Miscellany. Two Benevolent Youth. The Sure Foundation. A Poor Woman. The Swimming Child. Temperance Tea Party. Temperance Anecdote. Beautiful Quotation.—Poetry. To Frederick on his birth day.

CARD.

The subscriber is desirous of recording his grateful acknowledgement of the honor and pleasure conferred on him, by his having been made a life member of the American Seaman's Friend Society, through a contribution at the Monthly Concert of prayer, at the Seamen's meeting in December last. A remembrance so kind, at so long a period after leaving their special service, demands recognition with thanks.

WILLIAM JENKS.

At the same time a counter report from the minority of the Committee (Messrs. Binney, Gorham, and Wild) was presented by Mr. Binney. The following is the concluding paragraph:

The majority are of opinion, upon the whole, that most of the money so designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his communication to the Committee, is sufficient to justify the removal of the deposits. There are also of opinion that it is due to the bank to return them, without regard to the sentiment of the House upon the subject of re-charter. They are further of opinion that the situation of the country requires immediate action by Congress, to restore public confidence and prevent a derangement of the currency; and they express to the House their settled conviction that the only safe and practicable course is to insist on the removal of the deposits.

The Resolution which he offered, related particularly to temperance in the Army and Navy.

Resolutions were offered by the Hon. Mr. Gossnell, of Mass., inviting the co-operation of literary and scientific Societies; by the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, recommending the abolition of the sale and use of ardent spirits in steamboats and public houses; by the Hon. Mr. Wardwell, of N. York, recommending the Temperance publications; by the Hon. Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, inviting the example and energetic action of the young men of the country; by the Hon. Mr. Dilling, recommending the discontinuance of the use of ardent spirits by soldiers, &c., by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, in reference to the effect of American efforts upon the cause of Temperance in foreign countries; by the Hon. Felix Grundy, declaring the practice of using ardent spirits on the 4th of July to be truly republican and highly promotive of the true glory of the country; by the Hon. Mr. Biggs, of Mass., declaratory of the beneficial influences of temperance on the temporal and eternal destiny of man; and another by the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, in reference to female influence as one of the main supports of the cause of temperance.

March 1.—The adjourned meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society took place, this morning, in the Senate Chamber. The officers of the past year were re-elected, and Messrs. Webster and Benjamin F. Butler were added to the number of Vice Presidents.

The Executive Committee of the Society were instructed to present to the Senate the Constitution of the Society to every member of Congress for signature, and also in the President of the United States, and to all the officers, executive and judicial, of the Government.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. *Political Events, &c. presented.*

On the 12th of January last, a committee to come in in plenitude of Wm. J. Whipple and others, for the establishment of a Savings Bank in Cambridge; Wm. Savage and others, for incorporation as a Marine Rail-way Company in East Boston.

Letters from various parts of Spain appear to be favorable to the cause of the Queen. In Catalonia a body of Carlists had been defeated, and the province was again tranquil. In Navarre the Carlist troops were retreating before those of the Queen, and on the 22d had reached Lambien, where firing had been heard, and it was supposed an action had taken place.

Letters from Spain.—Intelligence from Madrid to the 28th of January, seven days later, has been received at New York from Cadiz.

It is stated that the Cortes is not to be convened, according to its ancient constitution, but that a representative government, to consist of two chambers, is to be established in its stead. Of the upper chamber, two thirds will be composed of the nobility, and one third of the clergy. The popular branch is to consist of 250 members, who are to be elected by the several cities, towns and villages.

JAMAICA.—The Assembly of the Island of Jamaica has passed the bill for the abolition of slavery, in conformity with the provisions of the act of the British Parliament. This subject had excited the most intense interest in the Island, and the measure had been carried by the influence of the Government, against the very strong feeling of a great portion of the colonists. There seems however, a disposition to acquiesce in the measure, and to endeavor to make the best of it. The compensation given by the British government, though it is pronounced to be entirely inadequate, greatly softened the effect of opposition.

ANTIGUA.—The House of Assembly at Antigua, addressing Mr. Secretary Stanley, requesting permission to emancipate all the slaves in that colony on the 1st of August next, instead of making those apprentices agreeably to the recent act of parliament, His Majesty has been pleased to accede thereto, and we are informed despatches to that effect were forwarded by Mr. Secretary Stanley to the Governor by the last packet.

DEMARA.—An important proclamation relative to the emancipation of the slaves appeared in the Demera Gazette of the 28th November. By the Governor declares that all negroes who have visited England with the consent of their masters are free, from the passing of the recent act of parliament, and has given the requisite instructions thereto to the Protector of Slaves.

PROCLAMATION.

ON A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

The Duke of Wellington and TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The Duke of Wellington has given his sanction to the introduction of Temperance Societies into the army. A Regimental Order of the Grenadier Guards, of which his Grace is Colonel, is now lying before us, wherein it is stated that His Grace "has inspired whether any Temperance Societies exist among them;" and expresses his opinion "of the great advantage which might result from the adoption of systematic measures to repress habits of intemperance and to encourage sobriety," adding that "nothing can be more salutary to the health of the English soldier, than the prevalent vice of drunkenness."

The voluntary banishment of the whole army themselves with one accord before the Master, and confessing their unorthodoxies, is a solemn gesture and cannot fail to make a strong impression.

And we cannot refrain from expressing our disapprobation at the dangerous and indirect effect which renders it necessary to recur to any indirect means to effect that the defendants are denying the divinity of Christ.

Such a distinction must be made in justice to the good and religious opinion, as those who are denying the divinity of Christ, the founder of the Christian religion, are not to be equated with them.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Total of Great Britain for the year ending the 10th of October last, afforded a surplus over the expenditures of the same year, according to the estimate of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, amounting to £1,427,933 14s. 7s. 3d., which amount is to be applied to the reduction of the national debt, by the purchase of stock by the Commissioners for that purpose.

The total revenues of Great Britain for the year ending the 5th of January last, was £42,936,547, a decrease, as compared with the revenue of the preceding year of £2442,494.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

Reports on the Deposit Question.

In the House of Representatives a long report has been presented by Mr. Polk, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Deposit Question. The views maintained in it are summed up in the following Resolves:

1. Resolved, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered.

2. Resolved, That the public deposits ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.

3. Resolved, That the public banks ought to be continued as the places of deposit of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner on which they are to be employed.

4. Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress, complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session: and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power, or

money, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management or agency, in producing the existing pressure—a select committee is appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank; who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also what abuses or malpractices have existed in the management of said Bank, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said bank and business; and that they are further authorized to visit the principal office of the said Bank, and to inspect the books, correspondence, account books and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable.

Bills passed to be enacted.

To authorize the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, Boston Children's Friend Society—to incorporate the Rockville Manufacturing Company;—Concerning the rate of toll on the eighth Mass. Turnpike, 27. Capt. C. command a company of riflemen in the State, 1775, on Bunker Hill, in which engagement he received two balls in his body. He was probably the last surviving commissioned officer of the Revolution.

The debate was continued in the afternoon by Mr. Gray of Boston, in opposition to the amendment, and by other speakers. The amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered a third reading.

The Jackson ticket has been defeated in the town of Lansingsburgh. Last year the regency ticket prevailed in twentyone of the twentytwo towns in Oneida county; this year it has been defeated in twentyone. A similar result has taken place at Whitehall.

Benjamin F. Butler Esq. Attorney General of the United States, has accepted the appointment to deliver the annual oration before the Peithesophian and Philocorean Societies of Rutgers College, on Tuesday, July 15th, in due proportion to Commencement.

A meeting of the members of the Legislature friend in the present State administration was held at the State House on Monday. It was unanimously voted to recommend to the people of the Commonwealth, His Excellency JOHN DAVIS, as candidate for Governor, and His Honor SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, as candidate for Lieut. Governor for the next political year.

The debate was continued in the afternoon by Mr. Gray of Boston, in opposition to the amendment, and by other speakers. The amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered a third reading.

The Jackson ticket has been defeated in the town of Whitehall.

At the same time a counter report from the minority of the Committee (Messrs. Binney, Gorham, and Wild) was presented by Mr. Binney. The following is the concluding paragraph:

The majority are of opinion, upon the whole, that most of the money so designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his communication to the Committee, is sufficient to justify the removal of the deposits. There are also of opinion that it is due to the bank to return them, without regard to the sentiment of the House upon the subject of re-charter. They are further of opinion that the situation of the country requires immediate action by Congress, to restore public confidence and prevent a derangement of the currency; and they express to the House their settled conviction that the only safe and practicable course is to insist on the removal of the deposits.

The resolution which he offered, related particularly to temperance in the Army and Navy.

Resolutions were offered by the Hon. Mr. Gossnell, of Mass., inviting the co-operation of literary and scientific Societies; by the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, recommending the abolition of the sale and use of ardent spirits in steamboats and public houses; by the Hon. Mr. Wardwell, of N. York, recommending the Temperance publications; by the Hon. Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, inviting the example and energetic action of the young men of the country; by the Hon. Mr. Dilling, recommending the discontinuance of the use of ardent spirits by soldiers, &c., by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, in reference to the effect of American efforts upon the cause of Temperance in foreign countries; by the Hon. Felix Grundy, declaring the practice of using ardent spirits on the 4th of July to be truly republican and highly promotive of the true glory of the country; by the Hon. Mr. Biggs, of Mass., declaratory of the beneficial influences of temperance on the temporal and eternal destiny of man; and another by the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, in reference to female influence as one of the main supports of the cause of temperance.

March 1.—The adjourned meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society took place, this morning, in the Senate Chamber. The officers of the past year were re-elected, and Messrs. Webster and Benjamin F. Butler were added to the number of Vice Presidents.

The Executive Committee of the Society were instructed to present to the Senate the Constitution of the Society to every member of Congress for signature, and also in the President of the United States, and to all the officers, executive and judicial, of the Government.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. *Political Events, &c. presented.*

On the 12th of January last, a committee to come in in plenitude of Wm. J. Whipple and others, for the establishment of a Savings Bank in Cambridge; Wm. Savage and others, for incorporation as a Marine Rail-way Company in East Boston.

Letters from various parts of Spain appear to be favorable to the cause of the Queen. In Catalonia a body of Carlists had been defeated, and the province was again tranquil. In Navarre the Carlist troops were retreating before those of the Queen, and on the 22d had reached Lambien, where firing had been heard, and it was supposed an action had taken place.

Letters from Spain.—Intelligence from Madrid to the 28th of January, seven days later, has been received at New York from Cadiz.

It is stated that the Cortes is not to be convened, according to its ancient constitution, but that a representative government, to consist of two chambers, is to be established in its stead. Of the upper chamber, two thirds will be composed of the nobility, and one third of the clergy. The popular branch is to consist of 250 members, who are to be elected by the several cities, towns and villages.

JAMAICA.—The Assembly of the Island of Jamaica has passed the bill for the abolition of slavery, in conformity with the provisions of the act of the British Parliament. This subject had excited the most intense interest in the Island, and the measure had been carried by the influence of the Government, against the very strong feeling of a great portion of the colonists. There seems however, a disposition to acquiesce in the measure, and to endeavor to make the best of it. The compensation given by the British government, though it is pronounced to be entirely inadequate, greatly softened the effect of opposition.

ANTIGUA.—The House of Assembly at Antigua, addressing Mr. Secretary Stanley, requesting permission to emancipate all the slaves in that colony on the 1st of August next, instead of making those apprentices agreeably to the recent act of parliament, His Majesty has been pleased to accede thereto, and we are informed despatches to that effect were forwarded by Mr. Secretary Stanley to the Governor by the last packet.

DEMARA.—An important proclamation relative to the emancipation of the slaves appeared in the Demera Gazette of the 28th November. By the Governor declares that all negroes who have visited England with the consent of their masters are free, from the passing of the recent act of parliament, and has given the requisite instructions thereto to the Protector of Slaves.

PROCLAMATION.

ON A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

The Duke of Wellington and TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The Duke of Wellington has given his sanction to the introduction of Temperance Societies into the army. A Regimental Order of the Grenadier Guards, of which his Grace is Colonel, is now lying before us, wherein it is stated that His Grace "has inspired whether any Temperance Societies exist among them;" and expresses his opinion "of the great advantage which might result from the adoption of systematic measures to repress habits of intemperance and to encourage sobriety," adding that "nothing can be more salutary to the health of the English soldier, than the prevalent vice of drunkenness."

The voluntary banishment of the whole army themselves with one accord before the Master, and confessing their unorthodoxies, is a solemn gesture and cannot fail to make a strong impression.

And we cannot refrain from expressing our disapprobation at the dangerous and indirect effect which renders it necessary to recur to any indirect means to effect that the defendants are denying the divinity of Christ.

Such a distinction must be made in justice to the good and religious opinion, as those who are denying the divinity of Christ, the founder of the Christian religion, are not to be equated with them.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Total of Great Britain for the year ending the 5th of January last, was £42,936,547, a decrease, as compared with the revenue of the preceding year of £2442,494.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

Reports on the Deposit Question.

In the House of Representatives a long report has been presented by Mr. Polk, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Deposit Question. The views maintained in it are summed up in the following Resolves:

1. Resolved, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered.

2. Resolved, That the public deposits ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.

3. Resolved, That the public banks ought to be continued as the places of deposit of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner on which they are to be employed.

4. Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial

embarrassment and distress, complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session: and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power, or

money, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management or agency, in producing the existing pressure—a select committee is appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank; who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also what abuses or malpractices have existed in the management of said Bank, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said bank and business; and that they are further authorized to visit the principal office of the said Bank, and to inspect the books and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable.

Bills passed to be enacted.

To authorize the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, Boston Children's Friend Society—to incorporate the Rockville Manufacturing Company;—Concerning the rate of toll on the eighth Mass. Turnpike, 27. Capt. C. command a company of riflemen in the State, 1775, on Bunker Hill, in which engagement he received two balls in his body. He was probably the last surviving commissioned officer of the Revolution.

The debate was continued in the afternoon by Mr. Gray of Boston, in opposition to the amendment, and by other speakers. The amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered a third reading.

The Jackson ticket has been defeated in the town of Whitehall.

At the same time a counter report from the minority of the Committee (Messrs. Binney, Gorham, and Wild) was presented by Mr. Binney. The following is the concluding paragraph:

The majority are of opinion, upon the whole, that most of the money so

